Magister Kesehatan Lingkungan
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Konsentrasi Kesehatan Lingkungan

HARMENDO

ABSTRAK

FAKTOR RISIKO KEJADIAN MALARIA DI WILAYAH KERJA PUSKESMAS KENANGA KECAMATAN SUNGAILIAT KABUPATEN BANGKA PROPINSI KEPULAUAN BANGKA BELITUNG
36 Tabel, 16 Gambar, 10 Lampiran, 125 Halaman

Malaria merupakan penyakit menular dan mematikan yang sangat dominan di daerah tropis dan sub-tropis. Di Indonesia saat ini malaria masih menjadi masalah, rata-rata kasus diperkirakan 15 juta kasus klinis per tahun. Di Propinsi Kepulauan Bangka Belitung pada tahun 2007 AMI (*Anual Malaria Incidence*) 36,74 per 1000 penduduk, angka SPR (*Slide Positive Rate*) 38,51 %. Kabupaten Bangka AMI sebesar 63,79 per 1000 penduduk dan SPR 58,30%. Untuk Puskesmas Kenanga sendiri AMI 23,42 per 1000 penduduk dan SPR 25,90%.

Tujuan penelitian menganalisa faktor kejadian malaria dan mengukur besarnya berbagai faktor risiko yang berpengaruh terhadap kejadian malaria di wilayah kerja Puskesmas kenanga Kecamatan Sungailiat Kabupaten Bangka.

Penelitian ini menggunakan desain *case control* atau *retrospective study* , untuk mencari hubungan faktor risiko meliputi lingkungan dalam rumah, lingkungan luar rumah dan perilaku (praktik) mempengaruhi terjadinya penyakit (*cause-effect relationship*) malaria. Kelompok kasus adalah semua orang yang dinyatakan malaria klinis, sedangkan kontrol adalah semua orang yang dinyatakan bebas malaria. Jumlah sampel dalam penelitian ini adalah 152 orang responden, sampel kasus diambil secara acak sebanyak 76 orang dan kontrol juga 76 orang.

Hasil analisis bivariat yang menjadi faktor risiko adalah : kerapatan dinding (OR= 5,11, 95% Cl= 2,419-10,787), kasa pada ventilasi (OR= 6,50, 95% Cl= 3,197-13,215), kondidi langit-langit (OR= 4,72, 95% Cl= 2,378-9,371), genangan air (OR= 3,128, 95% Cl= 1,611-6,075), keluar malam hari (OR= 4,69, 95% Cl= 2,369-9,303), dan menggunakan kelambu (OR= 7,84, 95% Cl= 3,427-17,969). Dari analisis multivariat didapatkan faktor risiko yang berpengaruh terhadap kejadian malaria adalah: kerapatan dinding, keberadaan kasa, keberadaan langit-langit, kebiasaan di luar rumah malam hari, dan penggunaan kelambu. Faktor yang paling dominan adalah keberadaan kain kasa pada ventilasi dengan p= 0,0001 *Confidence Interval* (CI) 95% = 2,234-13,786. Berdasarkan hasil analisis dapat diketahui bila diding rumah tidak rapat, ventilasi tidak punya kasa, rumah tidak punya langit-langit, diluar rumah malam hari dan tidur tidak memakai kelambu memiliki probabilitas/ kemungkinan berisiko terkena malaria sebesar 97 %.

Untuk memperkaya hasil penelitian, diharapkan ada penelitian sejenis memfokuskan penelitian terhadap faktor-faktor lain yang belum ada dalam penelitian ini.

Kata kunci : Malaria, faktor risiko dan vektor
Kepustakaan : 51 (1990-2008)

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HARMENDO

ABSTRACT

THE RISK FACTOR OF MALARIA INCIDENCE IN THE WORKING AREA OF PUBLIC HEALTH CENTER OF KENANGA, SUNGAILIAT DISTRICT, BANGKA REGENCY PROVINCE OF BANGKA BELITUNG
36 Tables, 16 pictures, 10 enclosures, 125 pages

Malaria is contagious and lethal disease, which dominantly occurs in tropical and subtropical climate area. In Indonesia, today malaria is still becoming as public health problem. It was estimated there were 15 million clinical cases each year. In the province of Bangka Belitung, by the year 2007, AMI (*Annual Malaria Incidence*) was 36,74 percent per 1000 population, SPR (*Slide Positive Rate*) was 38,51 percent .In Bangka Regency, AMI was 63,79 percent and SPR was 58,30 percent. Especially in Public Health Center of Kenanga, the number of AMI was 23,42 per 1000 population and SPR 25,90 percent.

This research aimed to analyze some factors influenced malaria incidence and to measure some risk factors influenced the incidence of malaria in the working area of Public Health Center of Kenanga, Sungailiat District Bangka Regency.

It was a *retrospective study* using case control design, to find out the relationship between risk factors included house environment, outdoor environment and the behavioral factor, influenced the incidence of malaria disease (*cause effect relationship)* .Cases were defined and based on people who suffered and had clinical examination of malaria, where controls were the negative clinical examination of malaria. Samples were 152 respondents, with randomized cases were 76 people and controls were 76 people.

Bivariate Analysis result, indicated that the risk factors were: the density of house wall (OR =5,11, 95% C1=2,419-10,787), ventilation screen (OR= 6,50,95% C1=3,197-13,215), condition of ceiling (OR= 4,72,95% C1= 2,378- 9,371), water ponds around the house(OR= 3,128, 95%C1= 1,611- 6,075), the habit of stay out of night (OR=4,69, 95%C1=2,369- 9,303), and the using of mosquito net in bed time (OR= 7,84, 95% CL= 3,427-17,969). Result of multivariate analysis indicated that the risk factors which influenced malaria incidence were: the density of house wall, ventilation screen, the existence of ceiling , the habit of going out at night and the using of mosquito net in bed time. The most dominant factor was the existence of ventilation screen with p= 0,0001,*Confidence Interval* (CI) 95% = 2,234-13,786. Based on analysis result, indicated that someone who had the habit of stay out at night, sleep without using mosquito net, the wall of house was not close, no ventilation screen, no ceiling, might to have malaria disease 97 percent of probability .

To enrich the result of research, it is important for us to improve similar research towards other factors that were not explained in this study.

Key words : malaria, risk factors and vector
Bibliography : 51 (1990-2008)